

1600 DRILL EXERCISES IN CORRECTIVE ENGLISH

Hanna and Taylor



FOR CLASS STUDY



Class PE 1111

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1600 DRILL EXERCISES IN CORRECTIVE ENGLISH

By

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PREFACE

This book has been written to provide pupils in the elementary school with exercises suitable for practice in correct oral and written English.

Schools throughout the United States are recognizing the importance of making grammar function in the speech of children. The demand for more "functional grammar" and less parsing and diagramming has been insistent. The New York City syllabus in English has just been revised and it insists strongly upon *habits of correct speech*.

This book is intended, not to supersede grammar, but to offer exercises for the application of the laws of grammar in the daily speech of the pupil. W. W. Charters has shown that of the errors made by Kansas City school children, twenty-four per cent consist of a confusion of past tense and past participle; fourteen per cent are a failure of the verb to agree with its subject; twelve per cent involve the uses of *lay* and *lie*, *aint got*, *can* and *will*, *shall* and *will*; eleven per cent are the double negative; redundancy in syntax furnishes another ten per cent; while the rest relate to wrong case forms of pronouns, confusion of adjective and adverb, confusion of adjective and pronoun, etc. All these errors are covered in the text of this book by an abundance of drill exercises.

A number of pages have been left blank to enable the teacher to insert exercises for the correction of errors peculiar to her own class which may not have received attention in the book.

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NOTE TO THE TEACHER.

After the pupils have written the sentences in the following exercises their work should be corrected by the teacher and later returned to them so that the reasons for each correction may be discussed orally in the classroom.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *I* AND *ME*.

The nominative form *I* is used as the subject of a verb; predicate pronoun; nominative by address; nominative absolute; or in apposition to a noun in the nominative case.

The objective form *Me* is used as a direct object; indirect object; object of a preposition; subject of an infinitive; predicate pronoun after an infinitive whose subject is objective; or in apposition to a noun in the objective case.

EXERCISE 1.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the personal pronouns *I* or *Me* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. It is _____.
2. Who will do it? _____.
3. He is not as tall as _____.
4. It must have been _____.
5. Go with John and _____.
6. She said that it was _____.
7. It was _____ that called.
8. You and _____ will sit together.
9. If you were _____, would you do it?
10. May Harry and _____ come too?
11. Will you come with Alfred and _____?
12. Blanche gave Margaret and _____ a ticket.
13. You and _____ were both to blame.
14. She invited both you and _____ to her party.
15. Every one was there except Alice and _____.
16. Just between you and _____, I saw him strike first.
17. Without John and _____ to help, the work would not be done.
18. For you and _____ there is no help.
19. Everyone missed the train except Julia and _____.
20. He got two letters from Laura and _____.
21. It was _____ that drove the carriage.
22. Neither he nor _____ had read the story.
23. They thought it must have been _____.
24. Will you go with James and _____?
25. She gave _____ the roses.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *I* AND *ME* (Continued).

The nominative form *I* is used as the subject of a verb; predicate pronoun; nominative by address; nominative absolute; or in apposition to a noun in the nominative case.

The objective form *Me* is used as a direct object; indirect object; object of a preposition; subject of an infinitive; predicate pronoun after an infinitive whose subject is objective; or in apposition to a noun in the objective case.

EXERCISE 2.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the personal pronouns *I* or *Me* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. The shrubbery was taller than _____.
2. He bought the book for Joseph and _____.
3. The children and _____ spent the day in the country.
4. It must have been you and _____ that they met.
5. If you were _____, would you go?
6. Between you and _____, I think he is guilty.
7. They are not so old as _____.
8. I think he is taller than _____.
9. The prizes were awarded to Howard and _____.
10. It was _____ that told the story.
11. Jennie gave Frank and _____ a present.
12. Everyone is going to the picnic except you and _____.
13. He thought it was _____ whom they met.
14. He had seen Flossie and _____ before you arrived.
15. It was Harry and _____ that drew the picture.
16. Father took John and _____ to the circus.
17. Wait for May and _____.
18. He knew it was _____, but they didn't.
19. They pulled the girls and _____ on their sleds.
20. John, James, and _____ were boys together.
21. She is somewhat taller than _____.
22. Oh, had it only been _____!
23. The girls and _____ are invited.
24. Father gave my brother and _____ a pony.
25. My sister and _____ are invited.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *I* AND *ME* (Continued).

The nominative form *I* is used as the subject of a verb; predicate pronoun; nominative by address; nominative absolute; or in apposition to a noun in the nominative case.

The objective form *Me* is used as a direct object; indirect object; object of a preposition; subject of an infinitive; predicate pronoun after an infinitive whose subject is objective; or in apposition to a noun in the objective case.

EXERCISE 3.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the personal pronouns *I* or *Me* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. It could not have been _____, for I was at home.
2. Neither you nor _____ heard the report.
3. Martha and _____ will do the errands.
4. Who swept the floor? It was _____.
5. It was either Henry or _____.
6. The picture was sent to _____.
7. Will you write _____ a poem?
8. He spoke the piece for Mary and _____.
9. Howard will skate with you and _____.
10. He divided the oranges between my sister and _____.
11. They thought at first that John was _____.
12. John was thought at first to be _____.
13. They at first thought John to be _____.
14. They never thought of its being _____.
15. Did you think him to be _____?
16. Who will ask for it, you or _____?
17. Let this be kept a secret between you and _____.
18. There is no one to go except _____ and my mother.
19. It must have been _____, for it wasn't she who was asked.
20. This is for you and _____ to do with as we please.
21. Alice invited Mr. Clark and _____ to her party.
22. It was intended for either you or _____, I am sure.
23. You and _____ will wait for each other every day.
24. She disliked both of us, but _____ more than Frank.
25. Is he better prepared than _____ to take the examination?

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *WE* AND *US*.

The nominative form *We* is used as the subject of a verb; predicate pronoun; nominative by address; nominative absolute; or in apposition to a noun in the nominative case.

The objective form *Us* is used as a direct object; indirect object; object of a preposition; subject of an infinitive; predicate pronoun after an infinitive whose subject is objective; or in apposition to a noun in the objective case.

EXERCISE 4.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with personal pronouns *We* or *Us* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. It was _____.
2. Who is it? It is _____.
3. She gave the roses to _____.
4. He showed _____ the pictures.
5. Was it _____ who won the prize?
6. It must have been _____ that you saw.
7. _____ girls are going to climb the mountains.
8. This is only for _____ boys.
9. He taught _____ boys to swim.
10. _____ boys are going fishing.
11. That is a new thought for _____ Americans.
12. If it had been _____, we would have known better.
13. He wouldn't tell _____ girls.
14. He took a picture of _____ boys standing on the overhanging cliff.
15. Between you and _____ there are no secrets.
16. Will you go with Ben and _____?
17. He walked slowly behind the president and _____.
18. Our teachers and _____ are going on a picnic.
19. He referred the matter to _____ girls.
20. To _____ who deserve it, he will give the credit.
21. _____ who deserve it will get the credit.
22. It is _____ that deserve the credit.
23. Few students will get the credit, only _____ who deserve it.
24. She knew _____ to be honest.
25. The teacher told William and _____ girls to speak distinctly.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *WE* AND *US* (Continued).

The nominative form *We* is used as the subject of a verb; predicate pronoun; nominative by address; nominative absolute; or in apposition to a noun in the nominative case.

The objective form *Us* is used in a direct object; indirect object; object of a preposition; subject of an infinitive; predicate pronoun after an infinitive whose subject is objective; or in apposition to a noun in the objective case.

EXERCISE 5.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the personal pronouns *We* or *Us* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. Could it have been _____ that failed?
2. Whom should he ask if not _____?
3. Did you know that he was with Margaret and _____?
4. It was not _____ that he feared.
5. He sat between Nora and _____ on the bench.
6. It was _____ to whom you spoke.
7. They asked _____ girls to dance with them.
8. _____ who are here must continue the work.
9. They picked only a few to go. _____ were among those chosen.
10. It should have been _____ who were honored.
11. The question was left for _____ students to settle.
12. He told _____ boys to keep silent.
13. They were believed to be _____.
14. They thought that the visitors were _____.
15. They believed the visitors to be _____.
16. They never thought of the visitors being _____.
17. They thought _____ to be burglars.
18. They thought that it must have been _____.
19. Luxuries are not for such as _____.
20. They came because they believed the men to be _____.
21. _____ boys are going to the circus.
22. The man gave _____ boys a free ride.
23. The president spoke to all the boys, _____ among the rest.
24. It was either you or _____ whom he meant.
25. Will you go? Who, _____?

REVIEW OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *I, ME, WE, US.*

EXERCISE 6.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of any of the above mentioned pronouns.

1. You know, _____ French stormed Ratisbon.
2. _____ must do unto others as _____ would have others do unto _____.
3. I am sure that no one regrets it more than _____.
4. Charles wanted you and _____ to go driving with him.
5. Who is knocking? It is _____.
6. The sense of Justice forced _____ into the war.
7. Everybody went skating excepting _____ three.
8. _____ did for France what they did for _____.
9. He objected to her actions more than _____.
10. Was it Mary or _____ who was ungrateful?
11. It is _____ who have called you so often.
12. _____ do not see ourselves as others see _____.
13. The damage cost my neighbor and _____ many dollars.
14. You and _____ were asked to go to the picnic yesterday.
15. What did he think of you and _____?
16. It was to be _____, but they mistook her for _____, so she was sent instead.
17. _____, the people of the United States, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States.
18. It was you and _____ that they wanted.
19. You and _____ had better leave immediately.
20. "If you want a job make one for yourselves," he told Harry and _____.
21. If this be _____ of whom you speak, then I will go.
22. Where breathes the foe but falls before _____!
23. Just _____ four were left of all those gallant men.
24. Give _____ this day our daily bread.
25. Don't forget that you and _____ are to play this morning.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *SHE* AND *HER*.

The nominative form *She* is used as the subject of a verb; predicate pronoun; nominative by address; nominative absolute; or in apposition to a noun in the nominative case.

The objective form *Her* is used as a direct object; indirect object; object of a preposition; subject of an infinitive; predicate pronoun after an infinitive whose subject is objective; or in apposition to a noun in the objective case.

EXERCISE 7.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the personal pronouns *She* or *Her* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. The teacher called Ralph and _____.
2. If I were _____, I should object.
3. Was it _____ that I met?
4. It must have been _____ instead of me.
5. They visited May and _____.
6. Paul and _____ came together.
7. Father wants _____ and her sister to call.
8. Look at Lucy and _____.
9. It must have been _____ who called.
10. It was _____.
11. Do you want Mabel or _____?
12. Could it have been _____?
13. _____, whom you met, is my mother.
14. You are taller than _____.
15. It was either _____ or Sarah.
16. Ida and _____ will get the box for you.
17. _____ and Henry were there.
18. Neither _____ nor Rachel cared to go.
19. I am sure it is _____.
20. Let _____, whom you know, do the typewriting.
21. You and _____ are both invited.
22. I want you and _____ to go.
23. She says nothing is too good for either you or _____.
24. There is no one to sing except _____ and her father.
25. Do you think it can be _____?

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *SHE* AND *HER* (Continued).

The nominative form *She* is used as the subject of a verb; predicate pronoun; nominative by address; nominative absolute; or in apposition to a noun in the nominative case.

The objective form *Her* is used in a direct object; indirect object; object of a preposition; subject of an infinitive; predicate pronoun after an infinitive whose subject is objective; or in apposition to a noun in the objective case.

EXERCISE 8.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the personal pronouns *She* or *Her* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. Those peaches are for _____ and me.
2. It is not right to expect Ruth and _____ to do all the work.
3. A piano was left to _____ and her sister.
4. The landlord turned _____ and her children into the street.
5. _____, whom you know, is my cousin.
6. It wasn't _____ who called.
7. I bought the rabbits for _____ and Mary.
8. I knew _____ who had the fever.
9. Did you recognize _____?
10. Shall we go with _____ or John?
11. Either _____ or I shall go.
12. Both _____ and I are going.
13. I neither liked _____ nor her sister.
14. _____ and Mildred kept things lively.
15. Martha as well as _____ knew the difference.
16. Her mother is taller than _____.
17. If you telegraph _____ and her mother, they will come at once.
18. I knew _____ to be false.
19. I knew the woman to be _____ whom you seek.
20. I want you and _____ to go to the city.
21. We thought _____ to be honest.
22. I was not sure of its being _____.
23. I was at first thought to be _____.
24. We thought at first that it must have been _____.
25. We never thought of the singer being _____.

REVIEW OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *I, ME, SHE,* *AND HER.*

EXERCISE 9.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of any of the above mentioned personal pronouns.

1. I have invitations for _____ and _____.
2. She has been very friendly to _____ and _____.
3. Show it to _____ and _____.
4. John got the apples for _____ and _____.
5. He ran away from _____ and _____.
6. Tom went with _____ and _____.
7. She sat between _____ and _____.
8. Mr. Wilson passed by _____ and _____.
9. Anna walked behind _____ and _____.
10. A crowd gathered about _____ and _____.
11. The foliage served as a roof above _____ and _____.
12. Let _____ and _____ go.
13. Was it _____ or _____ who ate the fruit?
14. If I were _____, I should answer the man.
15. They walked a mile with _____ and _____.
16. He wrote to _____ and _____.
17. _____ and _____ are going to the lake.
18. The teacher mistook _____ for _____.
19. It should have been _____ who was chosen, not _____.
20. Give it to _____ or _____.
21. _____ is taller than _____.
22. I knew it to be _____ and _____.
23. It was _____, but I thought it was someone else.
24. They followed _____ and _____ a mile.
25. He stood before _____ and _____.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *HE* AND *HIM*.

The nominative form *He* is used as the subject of a verb; predicate pronoun; nominative by address; nominative absolute; or in apposition to a noun in the nominative case.

The objective form *Him* is used as a direct object; indirect object; object of a preposition; subject of an infinitive; predicate pronoun after an infinitive whose subject is objective; or in apposition to a noun in the objective case.

EXERCISE 10.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the personal pronouns *He* or *Him* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. Was it _____?
2. It is _____.
3. _____ and I missed the boat.
4. The house was painted by _____ and Robert.
5. It was _____ whom you met.
6. I am _____ who stopped the train.
7. You are older than _____.
8. I will sing for you and _____.
9. I am not as tall as _____.
10. I like to write better than _____.
11. It is _____ who laughed.
12. Mary and _____ sat in the front seat.
13. Was it _____ who mis-spelled the word?
14. It must have been _____ who answered.
15. I was grieved that you and _____ should refuse to answer.
16. It is _____ who should go.
17. Neither _____ nor Lillian went.
18. It must have been _____ who picked the fruit.
19. Mother wrote to Joe and _____.
20. Did you see the boys and _____ together?
21. I thought it was _____ whom you wanted.
22. It can't be _____ whom you mean.
23. Was it _____ you met at our summer home?
24. There are few more honest men than _____.
25. I invited _____ and William to the play.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *HE* AND *HIM* (Continued).

The nominative form *He* is used as the subject of a verb; predicate pronoun; nominative by address; nominative absolute; or in apposition to a noun in the nominative case.

The objective form *Him* is used as a direct object; indirect object; object of a preposition; subject of an infinitive; predicate pronoun after an infinitive whose subject is objective; or in apposition to a noun in the objective case.

EXERCISE 11.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the personal pronouns *He* or *Him* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. When are you and _____ to go?
2. Who will take the message, you or _____?
3. _____ and Jane arrived too late for refreshments.
4. May _____ and Rose get the money?
5. Nothing is too good for _____ and his brother.
6. _____ and his sister visited us.
7. This book is for you and _____.
8. Neither _____ nor Harriet guessed the answer.
9. All are going, _____, his sister, and mother.
10. I should assist her more willingly than _____.
11. I am as strong as _____ if not stronger.
12. I knew _____ to be honest in all his dealings.
13. I, at first, thought the burglar to be _____.
14. I believe _____ to be able to go.
15. If I were _____, I should object.
16. He was betrayed by his friend, _____ whom we all know.
17. I wanted _____ to be at the head of his class.
18. I thought Robert to be _____ when I saw him.
19. We knew it to be _____.
20. I was not sure of its being _____.
21. You were at first thought to be _____.
22. We at first thought that you were _____.
23. If it had been _____, I should have recognized him.
24. You were recognized to be _____ as soon as you stepped from the train.
25. _____ and I are going to see Mary Pickford today.

REVIEW OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *I, ME, HE, AND HIM.*

EXERCISE 12.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of any of the above mentioned personal pronouns.

1. Besides _____ and _____ there are seven others.
2. There was a secret understanding between _____ and _____.
3. Mary and John will go instead of _____ and _____.
4. Did you hear the story about _____ and _____?
5. They thought _____ and _____ to be honest.
6. If you want _____ and _____, we will come.
7. _____ and _____ were children together.
8. She played for _____ and _____.
9. Either _____ or _____ may go.
10. _____ and _____ came together.
11. Who is taller, _____ or _____?
12. Between you and _____, that is not so.
13. There was an article written about _____ and _____.
14. She knew it was _____, but John thought it to be _____.
15. Neither _____ nor _____ knew her at the time.
16. A car was bought for _____ and _____.
17. Its being _____ and _____ made no difference in the matter.
18. Was it _____ or _____ who guessed the correct number?
19. Had it been _____, _____ should have given it to _____.
20. Did you think _____ to be _____ when I passed you?
21. The swimmer was thought to be either _____ or _____.
22. Have you ever seen _____ and _____ together?
23. To _____ and _____ belongs all the credit.
24. George thought it was _____, but it was not _____.
25. They thought the author to be either _____ or _____.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *THEY* AND *THEM*.

The nominative form *They* is used as the subject of a verb; predicate pronoun; nominative by address; nominative absolute; or in apposition to a noun in the nominative case.

The objective form *Them* is used as a direct object; indirect object; object of a preposition; subject of an infinitive; predicate pronoun after an infinitive whose subject is objective; or in apposition to a noun in the objective case.

EXERCISE 13.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the personal pronouns *They* or *Them* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. It was _____ that you saw.
2. It must have been _____.
3. Did you see Nellie and _____?
4. There is no room for you and _____.
5. To you and _____ belongs all the honor.
6. _____ that stay must study.
7. _____ that wish to go, I will excuse.
8. Did you say that these were _____?
9. Mabel and _____ are expected to arrive this evening.
10. These are not for such as _____.
11. The letter was written to you and _____.
12. Have you ever seen Clara and _____ together?
13. Let _____, who are without sin, cast the first stone.
14. He seeks to please _____ who study diligently.
15. It was _____ who lowered the flag.
16. Give the money to _____ and their mother.
17. If it had been _____, I should have objected.
18. It is not _____ but you that we wish to please.
19. Had it been _____ I should have heard them.
20. It was _____ that brought the message.
21. _____ are the ones that I wanted.
22. _____ who spoke were dismissed.
23. _____ who speak I will dismiss.
24. _____ that are honorable will be honored.
25. She spoke to Floyd and _____.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *THEY* AND *THEM* (Continued).

The nominative form *They* is used as the subject of a verb; predicate pronoun; nominative by address; nominative absolute; or in apposition to a noun in the nominative case.

The objective form *Them* is used as a direct object; indirect object; object of a preposition; subject of an infinitive; predicate pronoun after an infinitive whose subject is objective; or in apposition to a noun in the objective case.

EXERCISE 14.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the personal pronouns *They* or *Them* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. We wished that we were _____.
2. All have left but _____.
3. _____ are the ones I spoke to you about.
4. It was not _____ who came for us.
5. We drew pictures for _____ and the boys.
6. It was _____ and you whom I looked for today.
7. Since it is _____, I will not object.
8. I did not think _____ made any more.
9. Everyone attended except John and _____.
10. We spoke to everybody except _____.
11. Between you and _____ there is no dispute.
12. Behind George and _____ came the whole procession.
13. _____ that honor me, I will honor.
14. He wrote to _____ and me.
15. He asked me and _____ to go driving.
16. Tilly thought the callers were _____.
17. The callers were thought to be _____.
18. We thought the callers to be _____.
19. We never thought of the callers being _____.
20. We never suspected John and James to be _____.
21. John and James were not suspected of being _____.
22. They never suspected that John and James were _____.
23. Did you think of its being _____?
24. _____ that pass the examination I will excuse tomorrow.
25. Blessed are _____ that mourn for they shall be comforted.

REVIEW OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *WE, US, THEY,* *AND THEM.*

EXERCISE 15.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of any of the above mentioned personal pronouns.

1. It is _____ and _____ whom he delights to please.
2. Is it _____ or _____ who won the race?
3. They have all ridden but _____ and _____.
4. She wanted Charles and _____ to go with _____.
5. They supposed _____ and _____ to know the way.
6. Was it _____? No, it was _____.
7. Was it _____ or _____ who ate the pie?
8. It was _____, but they thought it to be the other people.
9. Let none start but _____ who know the way.
10. Between _____ and _____ there is bitter rivalry.
11. Did you see _____ or was it _____?
12. Its being _____ should make no difference to Robert and _____.
13. Henry spoke to _____ but did not recognize _____ boys.
14. He doesn't know _____ for he thought it was _____.
15. He thought _____ to be _____, but he was mistaken.
16. He never thought of its being _____ and _____.
17. It was not _____ who knocked. It was _____.
18. It could not have been _____ for _____ were away.
19. The messengers chosen should be _____ rather than _____, who are our enemies.
20. He asked _____ and _____ to go driving.
21. It is not _____ who are to go. It is _____.
22. It was neither _____ nor _____.
23. Was it _____ or _____ that you met?
24. If it were _____, I should have come at once.
25. He knew it was _____, but she thought it to be _____.

REVIEW OF ALL THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

EXERCISE 16.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of any personal pronoun including *It*.

1. It was not _____ who was to go. It was _____.
2. I do not believe the report although _____ may be true.
3. You and _____ are to be the principal speakers.
4. Did a letter come for you or _____?
5. Its being _____ should not change your plans.
6. They expected _____ and _____ to be present at the meeting.
7. For _____ to perform the work well it will be necessary for _____ to stay away from _____.
8. They say that we look like _____ and _____.
9. _____ was very careful to take off his hat when he entered.
10. Whom did they ask for? You and _____?
11. _____ believe they talked of _____, for they smiled at _____.
12. Nobody asked them to go, so _____ and _____ stayed at home.
13. Great, let _____ call him, for _____ conquered _____.
14. I should send for _____ if I were _____.
15. _____ should give _____ more money.
16. Neither _____ nor _____ accepted the invitation.
17. _____ and _____ are going to the theatre.
18. Was it _____ who came last or _____?
19. _____ was a very good story, but _____ did not like it.
20. Am _____ going to be chosen?
21. _____ and _____ danced well together.
22. Did you see _____ and _____ in sailor costume?
23. A large fortune was left to _____ and _____.
24. _____ come to bury Cæsar not to praise _____.
25. Did _____ follow _____ after we left _____?

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS, *WHO* AND *WHOM*.

An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun used in asking questions. *Who* is always in the nominative case (that is, it does or is something); while *Whom* is always in the objective case (that is, it is the object of a verb or a preposition, or is a predicate pronoun after an infinitive whose subject is in the objective case).

EXERCISE 17.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the interrogative pronouns *Who* or *Whom* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. To _____ were you talking?
2. _____ did you mean?
3. _____ have we here?
4. _____ do you see coming?
5. _____ do you say helps you finish the work?
6. _____ have I offended?
7. _____ do you think she is?
8. _____ did you think him to be?
9. _____ do you suppose came for me?
10. _____ do you think is going for us?
11. _____ do you say will speak tonight?
12. _____ do you suspect of the theft?
13. _____ do you say he meant?
14. _____ do you think he is?
15. _____ shall I say is calling?
16. _____ did you think James to be?
17. _____ was James thought to be?
18. _____ did you think I wanted?
19. _____ do you wish me to represent?
20. _____ did you think Floyd was?
21. _____ did they take me for?
22. _____ did you say killed the man?
23. _____ was he, do you suppose?
24. _____ were you speaking about?
25. To _____ am I speaking?

INTERROGATIVE AND RELATIVE PRONOUNS, *WHO* AND *WHOM*.

An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun used in asking questions. A relative pronoun is a pronoun that connects the dependent clause (of which it is a part) to the antecedent of the pronoun. *Who* is always in the nominative case (that is, it does or is something); while *Whom* is always in the objective case (that is, it is the object of a verb or a preposition).

EXERCISE 18.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the interrogative pronouns *Who* and *Whom* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. I never knew _____ you thought did it.
2. Jake did not say _____ told him.
3. I cannot remember _____ you mean.
4. You have not said _____ you would like to have help you.
5. Tell me _____ I ought to see.
6. Do you know _____ is coming?
7. I cannot recall _____ was with me then.
8. Do you know _____ he was with?
9. Albert said to me, "_____ do you know there?"
10. The boy asked, "_____ shall I choose as my partner?"
11. _____ did you say went with you?
12. _____ were you talking to as you came down the street?
13. _____ did you say was coming in the morning?
14. Is this the girl _____ spoke to you?
15. _____ did you say you were?
16. He asked me _____ I thought was ambassador to England.
17. Ask him _____ he wants to see.
18. _____ did he ask for?
19. _____ did he tell you I am?
20. _____ do you think I am?
21. Do you know _____ Elmer thinks we are?
22. Can you imagine _____ Grace thought it was?
23. You can never guess _____ we thought you were.
24. _____ do you think should pay the bill if not he?
25. _____ should we visit next?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS, *WHO* AND *WHOM*.

A relative pronoun is a pronoun that connects the dependent clause (of which it is a part) to the antecedent of the pronoun. *Who* is always in the nominative case (that is, it does or is something); while *Whom* is always in the objective case (that is, it is the object of a verb or a preposition, or is the predicate pronoun after an infinitive whose subject is in the objective case).

EXERCISE 19.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the relative pronoun *Who* or *Whom* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. He is the boy _____ you thought me to be.
2. We recommend only those _____ we know.
3. We gave the prize to Joe _____ we greatly admired.
4. We know the man _____ you nominated.
5. He is the person _____ I thought you to be.
6. He is the one _____ I thought to be you.
7. She is the one _____ we thought had been ill.
8. We chose the man _____ there was no criticism about.
9. He is the man _____ I went with.
10. The woman had a son _____ we thought was very manly.
11. We visited a man _____ they say is very wealthy.
12. We saw the man _____ we thought to be a thief.
13. This is the man _____ we think will be president.
14. That is the woman _____ we thought was my aunt.
15. He is the one _____ was thought to be I.
16. Men _____ we think honest are not always trustworthy.
17. Is she the one _____ I resemble?
18. The man _____ I thought was my friend deceived me.
19. We have engaged a man _____ I think to be very clever.
20. They invited all _____ they thought would come.
21. The man _____ we elected was not worthy of the honor.
22. The position was held by a man _____ was lame.
23. The governor refused to pardon the man _____, he had every reason to believe, was guilty.
24. But then my servant, _____ I had intended to take with me, deceived me.
25. I don't know anyone _____ I can trust my affairs to.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS, *WHO* AND *WHOM* (Continued).

EXERCISE 20.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the relative pronoun *Who* or *Whom* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. A piece was recited by Mr. Chase, _____ I had already heard sing.
2. The secretary, _____ I doubt took the money, must be set free.
3. I called on the man _____ I knew could fix my engine.
4. I advise you to apply to all those _____ you know will give.
5. Go to the one _____ you can trust.
6. Here is young Ferdinand _____ they suppose is drowned.
7. She lived with an uncle _____ she said was very kind to her.
8. Another man then spoke _____ we all declared was the best of the three.
9. I met the man _____ you told me was away.
10. Give the money to _____ (ever) comes first.
11. _____ (ever) will come first, they will appoint.
12. I will call _____ (ever) you want.
13. I will give it to _____ (ever) you wish.
14. _____ (ever) you say, I will appoint.
15. I will work with _____ (ever) you wish.
16. For _____ (ever) loves his flag, I have a message.
17. Every avenue of escape is shut against _____ (ever) the people say is unworthy.
18. They were very anxious about _____ the ambassador should be.
19. We shall gladly assist _____ (ever) he appoints.
20. All of us met to consider the question of _____ should be sent.
21. Was it they _____ you promised to take with you?
22. Employ for the task _____ (ever) applies for it.
23. _____ the Lord loveth, He chasteneth.
24. We elect to office one of _____ we know nothing.
25. The election is often controlled by aliens _____ have no interest in our country: men _____ we have never Americanized.

REVIEW OF THE INTERROGATIVE AND RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

EXERCISE 21.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the interrogative pronouns *Who* or *Whom* or the relative pronouns *Who* or *Whom*. Also put in the correct punctuation marks at the end of the sentences.

1. Tell me _____ it is you see across the room
2. _____ do you think it is
3. He _____ enjoys a good book will never be alone
4. Those _____ we help we shall love and they will love us
5. _____ does he seek
6. To _____ were you speaking
7. _____ do you think I saw today
8. Jack is a boy upon _____ you may rely
9. He is a friend _____ I know you can trust
10. He just asked _____ you were
11. _____ do you think will be elected
12. _____ called me on the telephone
13. For _____ did you buy these pretty flowers
14. The men can invite _____ they wish
15. It is pleasant to help those _____ we love and _____ we know love us
16. He _____ will not work shall want
17. I did not ask _____ you were
18. The Gods _____ ye serve are no Gods
19. _____ began the quarrel
20. By _____ was the Declaration of Independence written
21. _____ do you think I am
22. He _____ has self-control is greater than he _____ leads an army
23. With _____ are you going skating
24. _____ do you pity now
25. Many are the people _____ are weary of war

AGREEMENT OF THE PRONOUN WITH ITS ANTECEDENT.

A pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

EXERCISE 22.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the pronoun in accordance with the above mentioned rule.

1. Neither would admit _____ mistakes.
2. Each man gave what _____ could.
3. Everyone declared that _____ was not guilty.
4. Each of the band of thieves went to _____ own home.
5. Everyone declared _____ in favor of the bill.
6. The oriole shows great skill in constructing _____ nest.
7. Everybody must speak for _____.
8. Every person should control _____ temper.
9. Has everyone received _____ reward?
10. Let each of the girls take _____ seat.
11. If anybody comes, tell _____ I shall soon return.
12. Each officer and each soldier will be allowed to go to _____ home.
13. Every city and state furnished _____ required number of soldiers.
14. Neither the farmer nor the merchant can declare _____ independence of the other.
15. Where can I buy a good automobile or carriage if I want _____?
16. No boy or girl ever injured _____ health by hard work alone.
17. Neither the man nor his sister would tell what _____ saw.
18. All the boys and girls may keep _____ seats.
19. Which of the boys finished _____ work first?
20. If anybody knows the answer, _____ must not tell.
21. Every boy hung _____ hat on _____ own hook.
22. Everybody had to sign _____ name.
23. Even a child is known by _____ doings.
24. Is everyone in _____ own seat?
25. Each man must make _____ own bed.

AGREEMENT OF THE PRONOUN WITH ITS ANTECEDENT (Continued).

A pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

EXERCISE 23.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the pronoun in accordance with the above mentioned rule.

1. The class acknowledged _____ mistake.
2. The band of soldiers drew _____ guns as we approached.
3. If you have read "Little Men," give _____ to me.
4. The committee is ready to make _____ report.
5. The committee disagreed among themselves about _____ report.
6. Will everybody do as _____ has promised?
7. Not one of the prisoners had any idea what _____ fate would be.
8. Not one of them was suspected by _____ neighbors or by the police.
9. If anybody refuses to come, bring _____ by force.
10. Has everybody forgotten _____ pencils?
11. Every pupil must buy _____ own book.
12. When Bruno catches a rabbit or a squirrel he brings _____ to his master.
13. The jury brought in _____ verdict.
14. After the judge dismissed the jury, _____ went to _____ homes.
15. The senate is divided in _____ opinion.
16. The class disagreed in _____ choice of a motto.
17. The class elected _____ president.
18. The army executed _____ manœuvre without an error.
19. The school gave _____ decision in favor of a new building.
20. After he dismissed the crowd, _____ went to _____ homes.
21. All the boys may leave _____ books in _____ desks.
22. Neither Mildred nor Mary had read _____ book.
23. The church gave _____ opinion of the bill.
24. Our club is to have _____ meeting in the afternoon.
25. Every member must pay _____ dues.

INTERROGATIVE AND RELATIVE PRONOUNS, *WHO, WHICH, AND WHAT.*

Who, *Which*, and *What* are used both as relative and as interrogative pronouns. *Who* refers only to human beings (or personified objects); *Which* is used in referring to a particular unit or individual from a group; *What* is used in asking questions regardless of either persons or things. *What* as a relative pronoun means "that which."

EXERCISE 24.

Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the relative or interrogative pronoun *Who*, *Which*, or *What* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. _____ would you like to do this afternoon?
2. _____ do you like the best?
3. _____ is sweeter than honey?
4. _____ shall we invite to the dance?
5. _____ of you men would like to volunteer?
6. _____ is the best play to see?
7. _____ is the trouble over there?
8. From _____ did you borrow that umbrella?
9. _____ shall I choose, the red or the white?
10. They _____ govern the most make the least noise.
11. For hope is but the dream of those _____ wake.
12. _____ of these books do you want?
13. The God _____ gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time.
14. Write me as one _____ loves his fellow-men.
15. I did not know _____ of the pens you wanted.
16. If you continue, I do not know _____ may happen.
17. Oh _____ can tell, save he whose heart hath tried?
18. I did not see _____ he was.
19. Please do _____ I tell you.
20. Riches and influence are _____ are desired by men of the world.
21. There are many children _____ are afraid of the dark.
22. From _____ of the glasses did he drink?
23. _____ girl will you choose?
24. _____ of the dresses will you buy?
25. _____ will be the reason for your not coming?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS, *WHO*, *WHICH*, *THAT*, AND *WHAT* (Continued).

The simple forms of the relative pronouns are *who*, *which*, *that*, and *what*. *Who* refers only to human beings (or personified objects); *Which* refers to animals, plants, and things; *That* may be used for either persons, animals, or things to point them out or make them more definite; *What* refers to either persons or things usually used in place of "that which" or "those which."

EXERCISE 25.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the relative pronouns *Who*, *Which*, *That*, and *What* according to the above mentioned rules.

1. A charity _____ is not broad is no charity at all.
2. Let them obey _____ know not how to rule.
3. The government _____ is hated seldom lasts.
4. _____ is feared may sometimes be avoided.
5. _____(ever) would search for pearls must dive deep.
6. _____(ever) begins also ends.
7. He is most safe from danger _____ is on his guard.
8. Virtues are the spices and salt _____ season a man.
9. The plant _____ is often transferred does not prosper.
10. Recollect every day _____ has been seen, heard, and read.
11. _____(ever) is once hated is not easily raised again to honor.
12. All men admire _____(ever) is good and true.
13. I want the one _____ you have.
14. He is the man _____ I spoke to you about.
15. I did not know _____ coat belonged to him.
16. I had forgotten _____ the man's name was.
17. I should like to know _____ books we must bring to school.
18. Nothing is done well _____ is done hastily.
19. Manner is the enamel _____ is put on the gold of character.
20. They are the silent griefs _____ cut the heart-strings.
21. Sincerity is one of the most important virtues _____ can be possessed.
22. A man _____ is young in years may be old in experience.
23. _____ is morally good is always to be desired and sought.
24. _____(ever) was revealed by books, he had already learned.
25. Nature can please only those tastes _____ are unprejudiced and refined.

THE VERBS, *RISE* AND *RAISE*.

The main difference between these two verbs is that *Rise*, meaning to move from a lower position to a higher one, is an intransitive verb which merely expresses action not received by any person or thing; whereas *Raise*, meaning to cause to rise, is a transitive verb which expresses action that is actually received by some person or thing.

Principal parts: RISE, ROSE, RISING, RISEN
RAISE, RAISED, RAISING, RAISED.

EXERCISE 26.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Rise* or *Raise* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. He _____ from his seat.
2. He _____ to the occasion.
3. I have _____ as early as four o'clock.
4. Has John _____ the window?
5. He who _____ late must trot all day.
6. When does the sun _____?
7. The yeast _____ the dough.
8. I saw the moon _____ above the trees.
9. I can _____ the window if you wish it.
10. The moon has _____ already.
11. The moon _____ o'er the village.
12. He _____ from his bed and walked.
13. If you will _____ the picture a little higher, you can see it.
14. If you would _____ in your profession, you must persevere.
15. The river _____ three feet during the heavy rain.
16. The rivers have been _____ by the heavy rain.
17. Set the bread aside to _____.
18. Yeast is put in to _____ the bread.
19. The airplane _____ three thousand feet in the air.
20. I have _____ at five every morning for a week.
21. They asked him to _____ the money.
22. The price of oats has _____.
23. The farmer _____ the price of oats.
24. The price of oats has been _____.
25. They _____ the salaries of their teachers.

THE VERBS, *RISE* AND *RAISE* (Continued).

EXERCISE 27.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Rise* or *Raise* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. _____ your hand if you wish to speak.
2. The sun _____ before I was up.
3. Has your bread begun to _____ yet?
4. I _____ before the sun _____ so I can view its beauty.
5. He has _____ to his present position by hard work.
6. It was impossible to _____ the required amount.
7. The farmer _____ more corn because the price had _____.
8. She _____ herself and looked around.
9. Henry _____ the window just as the sun _____ above the horizon.
10. He would _____ late in order to miss the class.
11. The dog _____ and growled.
12. The man _____ the weight above his head.
13. The sun _____ at four thirty, but the campers had already _____ their tent flaps.
14. Why don't you _____ early every morning?
15. The gas in the balloon made it _____.
16. _____ it a trifle; then it will _____ itself.
17. I _____, and _____ my hand to receive the blow.
18. He _____ the ladder and climbed to the top of it.
19. The water _____ continually for three hours.
20. A thick smoke _____ from the volcano.
21. Each of them _____ as his name was called.
22. He _____, and _____ his hat above the heads of the people.
23. He _____ the chickens with special care.
24. Bread _____, but the yeast _____ it.
25. He did not want to _____ wheat until the price had _____.

THE VERBS, *LIE* AND *LAY*.

The main difference between these two verbs is that *Lie*, meaning to rest extended on the ground (or elsewhere), is an intransitive verb which merely expresses action not received by any person or thing; whereas *Lay*, meaning to cause to lie down or to place in position, is a transitive verb which expresses action that is actually received by some person or thing.

Principal parts: *LIE*, *LAY*, *LYING*, *LAIN*
LAY, *LAID*, *LAYING*, *LAID*.

EXERCISE 28.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Lie* or *Lay* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. They _____ in the front room.
2. He _____ the book on the shelf and there it _____.
3. She has _____ down to rest.
4. I shall _____ my pencil on the table.
5. _____ the baby on the couch.
6. He _____ his hat on the chair.
7. I am tired of _____ in bed.
8. Where did he _____ the book?
9. The dog _____ the bird down and _____ down beside it.
10. May I _____ here if I _____ my coat on the table?
11. He _____ here so he must have _____ it here.
12. He is _____ on the floor where he always _____.
13. _____ the music on the piano where it should _____.
14. Let it _____ where I _____ it.
15. The shell was _____ on the beach.
16. The eggs were _____ in the basket.
17. Who _____ the Atlantic cable?
18. _____ the cloth on the ground, and let it _____ there.
19. Was he _____ on your hat? You should not have _____ it on the bed.
20. The children _____ under the trees where the shadows _____ thickest.
21. I _____ on the floor while the children _____ on my bed.
22. The hen _____ the egg in the nest.
23. I _____ the book on the table before I _____ down.
24. They have _____ plans for his coming.
25. _____ the cloth on the table before you _____ down to rest.

THE VERBS, *LIE* AND *LAY* (Continued).

EXERCISE 29.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Lie* or *Lay* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. Rover found the child _____ near the sea.
2. My father _____ the newspaper on the table a week ago, and it has _____ there ever since.
3. I _____ the book on the table, and it _____ there now.
4. She _____ just as we had left her, white and still.
5. The carpenter will _____ the floor tomorrow.
6. The hamlet _____ not very far distant though it was entirely out of sight.
7. Whole ranks instantly _____ down their rifles.
8. They found several eggs which had been _____ in the corn-field.
9. You can _____ in bed as long as you wish.
10. Tom had _____ a long time on the grass.
11. The coat had been _____ away for the summer.
12. Rob stepped on an egg which _____ among the underbrush.
13. The cat _____ before the fireplace by the wood which had been _____ there.
14. The boys _____ their fishing poles on the table.
15. She found a note _____ on the table, but she never found out who _____ it there.
16. Do not _____ it there; take it up stairs when you go to _____ down.
17. _____ by the window and watch the sun rise.
18. You can see where it has _____ though it does not _____ there now.
19. Where does the difficulty _____?
20. Many a time have I _____ on my back under that old pine.
21. Cyrus Field _____ the Atlantic cable.
22. The Pyrenees mountains _____ in the Northern part of Spain.
23. _____ down, Rover, and _____ there until I tell you to move.
24. Why did you _____ it there? Here is where it should _____.
25. _____ the baby on the bed and _____ down beside her.

THE VERBS, *SIT* AND *SET*.

The main difference between these two verbs is that *Sit*, usually meaning to rest (as, to sit on a chair), is an intransitive verb which merely expresses action not received by any person or thing; whereas *Set*, meaning to cause to sit, or to place, is a transitive verb which expresses action that is actually received by some person or thing. In certain exceptional cases *Set* is used intransitively, for example: The sun sets in the Golden West; the swift current sets in near to the beach; cement sets firmly as it dries.

Principal parts: *SIT*, *SAT*, *SITTING*, *SAT*
SET, *SET*, *SETTING*, *SET*.

EXERCISE 30.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Sit* or *Set* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. I _____ the car in motion.
2. The sun was slowly _____.
3. The cat _____ on the table.
4. We _____ the table for breakfast.
5. Will you _____ down and rest a while?
6. I shall _____ here as long as I wish.
7. I _____ the alarm for an early hour.
8. The hat _____ low on her head.
9. He wanted to _____ on the bench.
10. Helen, you may _____ here.
11. Did you _____ in the garage while it rained?
12. _____ the boxes on the shelf.
13. The mother bird _____ on her eggs.
14. We have _____ out two maple trees.
15. The post was _____ firmly in the ground.
16. The basket was _____ on our doorstep.
17. I enjoy _____ in the twilight.
18. Did you notice the order in which the plates were?
19. I do not know how long we had _____ there.
20. She _____ the kettle on the stove.

THE VERBS, *SIT* AND *SET* (Continued).

EXERCISE 31.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Sit* or *Set* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. You must _____ good examples for your children.
2. I have _____ the box where she can find it.
3. Silas Marner would _____ at his loom for hours at a time.
4. If you _____ by the window, you should close it.
5. I shall _____ the basket of eggs on the table.
6. We _____ about the fire and talked while the maid _____ the table.
7. The gardner has been _____ out tulip bulbs.
8. That boy has _____ in the same seat all through high school.
9. _____ your ink well where it will not be overturned.
10. Do not _____ at the table which is _____ with those dishes.
11. I _____ in the boat while he _____ the sail.
12. _____ the dishes on the table.
13. He brought the child in the house and _____ her by the fire.
14. I have been _____ in the house while you have been _____ out the cabbage plants.
15. The hen _____ on her nest where you _____ her.
16. I saw where he _____ but did not see you _____ beside him.
17. Did you _____ the table? No, it was already _____.
18. Where did you _____ the basket? I saw it _____ under the tree.
19. That rocking chair has been _____ in the parlor for fifty years.
20. They _____ upon the same bench that had been reserved for the president to _____ on.
21. We _____ the chairs on the lawn in summer for we like to _____ out of doors.
22. As we _____ there talking, we saw the boy _____ the water-pail in the sand.
23. _____ the baby on the floor and let her _____ there.
24. She is a _____ hen for she _____ on her eggs.
25. We _____ the hen on her eggs, but she did not want to _____.

REVIEW OF VERBS, *RISE, RAISE, LIE, LAY, SIT, AND SET.*

EXERCISE 32.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct forms of the above mentioned verbs.

1. I love to watch the sun _____ in the west.
2. The cook _____ down the loaf of bread she had just baked.
3. It is difficult to see the squirrel as he _____ so quietly.
4. I always take a cold shower when I _____ in the morning.
5. He _____ himself to his full height and rapped on the table.
6. The farmers do not seem to be able to _____ enough wheat.
7. He _____ there so quietly I thought he was dead.
8. I do not feel very well so I am going to _____ down.
9. _____ down on this chair. I shall not _____.
10. The fallen trees had _____ there for a long time.
11. Kindly _____ your voices so that I can hear you.
12. The river had _____ during the night.
13. After I had _____ and dressed, I _____ down to breakfast.
14. The man _____ the books on the table.
15. He _____ on his elbow but soon had to _____ down again.
16. Cotton and tobacco are _____ in the South.
17. The little hen had _____ a dozen eggs and _____ her chicks.
18. The sun had _____ high in the heavens.
19. We _____ under the tree to rest.
20. He _____ the flower pot off the table.
21. I am going to _____ down. You can _____ on the chair.
22. John _____ there and watched the birds.
23. The ship _____ at anchor swinging with the swift current.
24. _____ down on the chair by the fire.
25. The fish _____ to the surface and _____ there motionless.

THE VERBS, *SHALL* AND *WILL*.

In expressing a simple statement of events that will happen at some future time use *Shall* in the first person and *Will* in the second and third persons, singular or plural.

To convey the idea of determination or promise use *Will* in the first person and *Shall* in the second and third person.

In asking a question use *Shall* with a subject of the first person and *Shall* or *Will* with subjects of the second and third persons, according as you expect *Shall* or *Will* in the answer.

To express subjection to condition use *Shall* in all three persons.

In indirect discourse use the same auxiliary though not always the same tense) that you would use if the indirect were made direct.

EXERCISE 33.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Shall* or *Will* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. I _____ write my letters tomorrow.
2. You _____ not leave this room until you answer.
3. He thinks he _____ have to go home early.
4. I believe that I _____ regret this.
5. I _____ not hear another word from you.
6. _____ he come with us?
7. She _____ come for me with the car.
8. You _____ find the books where you left them.
9. _____ she get the material for me?
10. They _____ stop for you if you wish to go.
11. She cannot come in for I _____ not open the door.
12. He _____ attend school this year.
13. _____ we walk to the bridge?
14. We _____ visit in the East for a month.
15. _____ I bring Maggie's heavy coat?
16. We _____ be late if we do not start at once.
17. I _____ not be able to finish the story tonight.
18. I do not think she _____ ever recover.
19. I _____ continue to look for the material.
20. I am determined that you _____ go.

THE VERBS, *SHALL* AND *WILL* (Continued).

EXERCISE 34.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Shall* or *Will* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. The class _____ see everything as it is.
2. Paul said, "I _____ visit my aunt tomorrow."
3. Paul says that he _____ visit his aunt tomorrow.
4. Some of you _____ probably enjoy the party very much.
5. Our teacher _____ read us a new story tomorrow.
6. Our teacher says she _____ read us a new story tomorrow.
7. I _____ be very glad to meet your friend.
8. The boys think they _____ go fishing tomorrow.
9. The boys _____ go fishing tomorrow.
10. Governor Blaine _____ deliver an address.
11. Roy said, "I _____ be very thankful if you _____ do me a favor."
12. I want to know if you _____ promise to go with me.
13. Maybe they _____ not come until Tuesday.
14. _____ you go to the post office tonight?
15. He says that you _____ not be able to come.
16. What _____ you say if he asks you to go?
17. Do not delay me. I _____ go even if it rains or snows.
18. I wonder if I _____ be invited.
19. _____ we go canoeing?
20. She _____ come tomorrow if it does not rain.
21. He _____ miss the train unless he hurries.
22. I _____ miss the train unless I hurry.
23. He thinks he _____ miss the train.
24. He thinks you _____ miss the train.
25. You _____ pass the examination tomorrow, I am sure.

THE VERBS, *SHALL* AND *WILL* (Continued).

EXERCISE 35.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Shall* or *Will* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. He _____ fail if he doesn't study.
2. She _____ succeed if she tries.
3. _____ we start out in the rain?
4. I told you that Mary says she _____ not go out in the rain for anyone.
5. The sun _____ not shine on that day.
6. _____ you promise to come promptly at seven?
7. _____ I assist you or _____ you do it alone?
8. They say they _____ arrive on the next boat.
9. We _____ do our best if you _____.
10. _____ we go if he comes?
11. She _____ go if she is invited.
12. I promise that he _____ study his lessons.
13. He says she _____ come today.
14. Tom says he _____ come tomorrow.
15. They _____ be here soon, I think.
16. I _____ master this lesson or know the reason why.
17. We _____ go regardless of the rules.
18. He _____ feel better tomorrow I am sure.
19. I am determined that he _____ see me when I come.
20. I _____ know the truth when I see him.
21. He _____ give thee thy heart's desire.
22. _____ you go if it rains?
23. I _____ go even if I must go alone.
24. Mary _____ not give me my book.
25. You _____ be left alone much of the time.

THE VERBS, *SHOULD* AND *WOULD*.

The rules governing *Should* and *Would* are the same as for *Shall* and *Will*. To express simple futurity *Should* is used in the first person and *Would* in the second and third.

To convey the idea of determination or promise use *Would* in the first person and *Should* in the second and third persons.

In asking a question use *Should* with a subject of the first person and *Should* or *Would* with subjects of the second and third persons, according as you expect should or would in the answer.

To express subjection to condition use *Should* in all three persons.

In indirect discourse use the same auxiliary (though not always the same tense) that you would use if the indirect were made direct.

EXERCISE 36.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Should* or *Would* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. I _____ be able to recite it for you.
2. I _____ be pleased to have you come.
3. I _____ think she _____ not do it.
4. "Mr. Jones _____ be glad if you _____ go," he said.
5. He _____ pay you if he received his wages today.
6. He feared he _____ be hurt.
7. He thought his father _____ be injured.
8. He wondered whether or not I _____ come.
9. He thought I _____ go.
10. He suspected that John _____ not come.
11. I was determined that he _____ do it.
12. I thought he _____ go.
13. I supposed I _____ be invited.
14. I _____ do it whether he wanted me to or not.
15. I _____ like to see an automobile race.
16. He said it _____ be possible for him to come.
17. God forbid that I _____ regret those gifts.
18. He sighed as if his heart _____ break.
19. _____ it be possible for you to come?
20. I _____ think they _____ have known better.

THE VERBS, *SHOULD* AND *WOULD* (Continued).

EXERCISE 37.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Should* or *Would* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. I _____ not do that if I were you.
2. It is only right that you _____ go.
3. We _____ like to have you come.
4. He _____ have tried more earnestly if you had helped.
5. If I had known, I _____ have gone.
6. Mr. Smith _____ do this for you, I am sure.
7. He asked me if I _____ go.
8. He _____ be glad to hear from you.
9. I _____ not go even if they _____ ask me.
10. You _____ laugh at the story, I know.
11. Did he say that I _____ not go?
12. I was determined that I _____ go.
13. _____ it not be a pleasure to make a new picture book?
14. Though he increased my salary, I _____ not remain in his employ.
15. We _____ like to know if you are coming soon.
16. We _____ like to ride one hour more.
17. I _____ like to see the original copy.
18. They thought he _____ be elected by a small majority.
19. I _____ like to know the price of those books.
20. I promised her I _____ help her.
21. I _____ like an appointment at once.
22. She thought she _____ be hurt.
23. _____ you give me a discount if I _____ order the books?
24. I am bored more than I _____ be if I had not had a headache.
25. I _____ be disappointed if he _____ come without letting me know.

REVIEW OF THE VERBS, *SHALL*, *WILL*, *SHOULD*, AND *WOULD*.

EXERCISE 38.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct forms of the above mentioned verbs.

1. She says that you _____ come.
2. The sun _____ be turned to darkness.
3. I _____ take the data when the time comes.
4. You _____ obey instructions.
5. _____ he observe the progress of the work?
6. I _____ go immediately, I promise you.
7. Go and see if he _____ do it.
8. We _____ proceed in spite of the weather.
9. _____ he follow instructions, do you think?
10. _____ you do as I say?
11. How often do I have to say that you _____ not go?
12. They _____ not be allowed to come.
13. Why did you say, "He _____ do as I command"?
14. Where _____ we have our picnic?
15. They declare they _____ never forget what you have done for them.
16. If you write to Moore, _____ you tell him that I _____ answer his letter soon.
17. I _____ take care that you _____ not see her again.
18. How we _____ live, I cannot imagine.
19. I fear I _____ be hurt as nobody _____ help me.
20. I _____ be punished if I disobey.
21. If you mistreat him, you _____ regret it.
22. I _____ be glad to see you if you come.
23. If you _____ help me, I _____ be glad.
24. He _____ not go; we _____ not permit it.
25. _____ you keep the book or _____ I take it?

THE VERBS, *CAN* OR *MAY*.

The verb *Can* means *to be able* or *to know how*. *May* also means to be able but expresses possibility or asks permission. It is, therefore, always used for the sake of politeness to soften a question or answer.

EXERCISE 39.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the form of the verb *Can* or *May* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. Teacher! _____ I leave the room?
2. Yes. You _____.
3. Do you think that you _____ solve this problem?
4. I _____ swim as fast as my brother, John.
5. _____ I borrow your book for a little while?
6. If I _____ go down town this afternoon, I _____ buy the book.
7. I hope that you _____ be able to go so that I _____ have it soon.
8. _____ I come over to talk with you this afternoon?
9. No. You _____ not. I am going down town. You _____ come tomorrow if you would like to.
10. I _____ row a boat and paddle a canoe.
11. _____ I ask you a question?
12. _____ I have your book?
13. How far did they say that you _____ go with me?
14. _____ you open that window?
15. Mother says you _____.
16. _____ I ride your pony if I _____ go?
17. I don't know whether you _____ ride him or not.
18. _____ I shut the window?
19. How many planets _____ you see?
20. _____ I look through the telescope to see how many I _____ see?
21. How soon _____ we expect to hear from you?
22. You _____ not possibly hear from me before Monday.
23. _____ they get there tomorrow?
24. We shall go if we _____.
25. Do you think you _____ go if I _____ meet you?

AGREEMENT OF VERBS.

A verb agrees with its subject in number and person.

1. When the subject consists of two or more nouns joined by *and*, the verb must be plural. 2. A collective noun takes a singular verb when we think of the group as a whole but a plural verb when we think of the individual members of the group. 3. When the subject contains two or more nouns connected by *or* and *nor*, the verb usually takes the person and number of the noun nearest it. 4. If two subjects express one idea or name the same person, the verb is singular. 5. Nouns modified by the adjectives *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*, *no*, take singular verbs. 6. The indefinite pronouns *each*, *either*, *neither*, *anybody*, *everybody*, *one*, *someone*, etc., take singular verbs.

EXERCISE 40.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Be* (am, is, or are) in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. Either you or I _____ to go.
2. You or Harry _____ mistaken.
3. Either the President or the people _____ to blame.
4. Which of these two magazines _____ better?
5. The condition of these buildings _____ very bad.
6. Neither the boy nor his sister _____ very industrious.
7. Each of the pupils _____ very kind to me.
8. Neither you nor he _____ prepared.
9. The automobile, including the extra tires, _____ for sale.
10. Grandfather, with cousin Charles and Henry, _____ here.
11. A number of Frenchmen _____ present.
12. The number of Italians _____ larger than the number of Frenchmen.
13. Half the sheep _____ gone.
14. The jury _____ dismissed.
15. The jury _____ unable to agree.
16. The jury _____ arguing with each other.
17. You or he or I _____ going.
18. John or I _____ appointed.
19. Mary or you _____ chosen secretary.
20. One or two pages _____ missing.

AGREEMENT OF VERBS (Continued).

A verb agrees with its subject in number and person.

1. When the subject consists of two or more nouns joined by *and*, the verb must be plural. 2. A collective noun takes a singular verb when we think of the group as a whole but a plural verb when we think of the individual members of the group. 3. When the subject contains two or more nouns connected by *or* and *nor*, the verb usually takes the person and number of the noun nearest it. 4. If two subjects express one idea or name the same person, the verb is singular. 5. Nouns modified by the adjectives *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*, *no*, take singular verbs. 6. The indefinite pronouns *each*, *either*, *neither*, *anybody*, *everybody*, *one*, *someone*, *etc.*, take singular verbs.

EXERCISE 41.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Be* (am, is, or are) in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. The flock of sheep over there _____ minded only by a dog.
2. John and you _____ invited to the dance this evening.
3. Neither that man nor any of the others _____ to be selected.
4. Each student _____ to walk up the aisle to receive a present.
5. All the girls _____ to march over to the other classroom.
6. John or Henry or I _____ going.
7. Not one of the conspirators _____ suspected.
8. Everyone present _____ in favor of the amendment.
9. Neither of those men _____ worthy of the position.
10. Either of them _____ satisfactory.
11. Athletics in our school _____ very popular.
12. The United States _____ one of the wealthiest countries in the world.
13. Oats _____ sowed early in the spring.
14. There _____ five boys in the class.
15. There _____ only one pupil absent today.
16. Is it he or I who _____ wrong?
17. Frank, who _____ a farmer, is not so old as I, who _____ a lawyer.
18. Is it only the king or the king and queen who _____ coming?
19. It is either they or he who _____ going.
20. It is either they or I who _____ mistaken.

AGREEMENT OF VERBS (Continued).

EXERCISE 42.

Rewrite the sentences underlining the correct form of the following verbs in parentheses in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. A vast army of American soldiers (were, was) raised quickly.
2. Members of this club (is, are) asked to contribute.
3. Either he or the other man (has, have) to leave at once.
4. Neither the girls nor Mrs. Jones (knows, know) who he is.
5. A simple country doctor but the truest of friends (was, were) our neighbor, Mr. Smith.
6. Every one of you boys (has, have) lessons to perform.
7. My house is one of those that (overlooks, overlook) the valley.
8. He is one of the best architects that (has, have) ever graduated.
9. Every one of the men (likes, like) to play golf.
10. (Has, have) each of you determined to go?
11. The distinction between "political" and "economic" often (seems, seem) confusing.
12. Only a few dollars of the whole collection (goes, go) to pay the expenses.
13. The magician's performance with balls, cards, and live animals (looks, look) miraculous to the audience.
14. One of the reasons for his actions (seems, seem) convincing to me.
15. The pronunciation of foreign languages at first (puzzles, puzzle) students.
16. His proficiency in languages, literature, and the fine arts (proves, prove) him to be a man of culture.
17. The manner in which he uses his tools (shows, show) him to be a good carpenter.
18. Every morning at seven the officer with his men (comes, come) riding by.
19. Each of the men (expects, expect) to receive special consideration.
20. Neither Algebra nor Latin (seems, seem) popular at this school.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The principal parts of the irregular verbs are printed elsewhere in this book. You have just studied the agreement of the verb with its subject in number and person so that it should not be difficult to fill out the following exercise.

EXERCISE 43.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verbs indicated.

1. Who (do)_____ the work?
2. My mother (begin)_____ it.
3. The tree has (take)_____ root in my garden.
4. Your letter was (write)_____ plainly.
5. The child may (break)_____ your pen.
6. Have you (hang)_____ the clothes on the line?
7. I could have (ride)_____ to the park with father.
8. David (throw)_____ the stone and (smite)_____ Goliath on the forehead.
9. I have (drive)_____ the car one thousand miles.
10. I (begin)_____ to think you were going to disappoint us.
11. The rug was (weave)_____ in Paris.
12. The murderer was sentenced to be (hang)_____.
13. I'll (teach, or learn)_____ to speak English if you can (teach or learn)_____ me.
14. The cattle were (drive)_____ five miles to the slaughter-house.
15. She has (wear)_____ her new dress.
16. (Can or may)_____ I help you to put on your coat?
17. My brother (dive)_____ to the bottom several times.
18. Men do not (rise)_____ in this world by mere chance.
19. The river was almost (freeze)_____ over.
20. The apples were (shake)_____ off by the wind.
21. The medicine (do)_____ no harm.
22. I (see)_____ her pick up the apples.
23. The boy (know)_____ his father.
24. We (be)_____ there an hour before the doctor (come)_____.
25. As soon as he (throw)_____ his line into the river he (catch)_____ a fish.

IRREGULAR VERBS (Continued).

The principal parts of the irregular verbs are printed elsewhere in this book. You have just studied the agreement of the verb with its subject in number and person so that it should not be difficult to fill out the following exercise.

EXERCISE 44.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verbs indicated.

1. He (blow)_____ his new horn.
2. The soldier (draw)_____ his sabre from its scabbard.
3. He (give)_____ his life for us.
4. The men had (take)_____ their bathing suits with them.
5. Although he had been gone ten years, we (know)_____ him.
6. We (see)_____ the nest of the robin as we (climb)_____ the hill.
7. When Robert (come)_____ they (drive)_____ the sheep to the pasture.
8. He (begin)_____ to study music at the age of six.
9. The sheriff followed the robbers and (see)_____ them enter the cave.
10. Have you (eat)_____ your breakfast?
11. The man, who was disturbing the game, was (take)_____ into custody.
12. Have you (drink)_____ any of the cider yet?
13. I have (drink)_____ a glassful.
14. We (begin)_____ to prepare dinner at eleven o'clock.
15. What have I (give)_____ you?
16. You (give)_____ me five dollars.
17. He has (sing)_____ the same song.
18. Mr. Smith (hang)_____ his flag from the balcony.
19. Henry's salary was (raise)_____ ten dollars.
20. The ice was (freeze)_____ three inches thick in the bucket.
21. Have you (write)_____ to your mother?
22. He can (run)_____ a mile.
23. The man was (hang)_____ for his crime.
24. I (see)_____ the officer (spring)_____ into the saddle and gallop away.
25. How long have you (know)_____ him?

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERBIAL MODIFIERS.

If the word modifies a verb, adjective, or an adverb, use the adverbial form (usually distinguished by the termination *-ly*), *but* if it modifies a noun or a pronoun use the adjective form.

EXERCISE 45.

Rewrite the sentences underlining the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. She looks so (sweet, sweetly).
2. I feel (bad, badly).
3. He looks (good, well).
4. The apple tastes (sweet, sweetly).
5. The teachers feels (bad, badly) about it.
6. He speaks (proper, properly).
7. The girls looked (pretty, prettily).
8. The water runs (rapid, rapidly).
9. She sang (good, well).
10. They lived very (happy, happily) together.
11. How (good, well) she can play!
12. How (distinct, distinctly) he speaks!
13. Do not walk so (slow, slowly).
14. The moon shines (bright, brightly) this evening.
15. The song of the birds sound (sweet, sweetly) today.
16. She looks (beautiful, beautifully) in her new dress.
17. The flowers smell (sweet, sweetly) after the rain.
18. Isn't she dressed (pretty, prettily)?
19. I feel (real, really) (good, well) this morning.
20. Go (quick, quickly) and get it for me.
21. Speak (loud and distinct, loudly and distinctly) if you wish them to hear.
22. The house was decorated (beautiful, beautifully).
23. The bullet sped (swift, swiftly) to its mark.
24. She looks so (neat, neatly) in her new suit.
25. He walks too (rapid, rapidly) for me.

TO, TOO, OR TWO.

To is a preposition indicating approach and arrival; movement toward; motion or tendency without arrival.

Too is an adverb meaning over, more than enough, also, in addition.

Two is an adjective meaning two units or objects.

EXERCISE 46.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form (*To*, *Too*, or *Two*).

1. At _____ o'clock I want _____ go down town.
2. There were _____ many questions.
3. _____ days more is all I have in which _____ study.
4. That is _____ short a time in which _____ review it.
5. Here are _____ children who would like _____ go.
6. _____ glasses of milk is _____ much _____ give him.
7. I want to be at the store by _____ minutes _____ four.
8. I want _____ be there _____.
9. I arrived _____ late _____ see him.
10. I got there by _____ o'clock, but it was _____ late.
11. _____ is an adjective.
12. _____ is an adverb.
13. _____ is a preposition.
14. He went _____ town.
15. I wanted _____ much for it.
16. We were _____ days _____ late.
17. He _____ went to the store.
18. He paid _____ much for his whistle.
19. He thought _____ miles was _____ far _____ walk, and I thought so _____.
20. _____ try _____ do _____ things at once is _____ much for most of us.
21. He gave me _____ dollars _____ much so I gave it back _____ him.
22. That was _____ far _____ go in _____ days.
23. You gave me _____ dollars _____ much.
24. He went _____ Boston _____.
25. _____ men tried _____ do the work.

THE VERB, *COME*.

The verb *Come* has the following principal parts: Come; Coming; Came (past); Come (past participle).

EXERCISE 47.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Come*.

1. I _____ late to school this morning.
2. Why have you not _____ sooner?
3. I _____ as fast as I could.
4. Do you have to _____ very far?
5. I _____ a long distance every morning.
6. The other children _____ early.
7. I _____ home late last night.
8. This boy _____ from a far-off country.
9. He _____ here today to tell you a story about his native land.
10. He _____ from Russia only a short time ago.
11. He has _____ to the United States to live.
12. A strange woman _____ to the house yesterday.
13. I saw her _____.
14. She _____ right up to the door and knocked.
15. Why did she _____?
16. I do not know. She has not _____ back since.
17. She probably _____ to ask you for money.
18. She did not _____ for that, I am sure.
19. Tell me if she ever _____ again.
20. If she _____ back again, I shall be frightened.
21. John _____ to school yesterday.
22. He had not _____ for a long while because he was sick.
23. Has he _____ to school today?
24. Yes. He _____ this morning.
25. He has _____ to school dressed in a new suit.

THE VERB, *DO*.

The pupil should *never* say or write "I done it" for "I did it," or "I have did it" for "I have done it."

The verb *Do* has the following principal parts: Do; Doing; Did (past); Done (past participle).

EXERCISE 48.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Do*.

1. I _____ all the problems in an hour.
2. I have _____ them correctly, too.
3. What shall we _____ this afternoon?
4. I _____ not go to the theatre last Saturday.
5. Has he _____ the work as I told him?
6. He _____ it an hour ago.
7. She has _____ the baking in that old stove.
8. They _____ more than their share last night.
9. I don't see how they _____ so much.
10. He can _____ that easily.
11. He will have to _____ it where I can watch him.
12. He _____ it all by himself only a few days ago.
13. Have you _____ any fishing this year?
14. I _____ a little fishing last summer.
15. I _____ not hear you ask the question.
16. You _____ so many other things last week that you forgot to _____ what I told you to _____.
17. I have _____ everything that you told me to _____.
18. She _____ the work last Sunday.
19. How _____ you _____ this example?
20. I _____ it by means of algebra.
21. I should have _____ it that way, too.
22. I _____ not encourage his _____ it.
23. Has he ever _____ anything like it before?
24. He _____ something of the sort a year ago.
25. He _____ the very thing I told him not to _____.

THE VERB, *SEE*.

The pupil should *never* say or write "I seen it" for "I saw it" or "I have saw it" for "I have seen it."

The verb, *See*, has the following principal parts: See; Seeing; Saw (past); Seen (past participle).

EXERCISE 49.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *See*.

1. I _____ that you are wearing a new dress today.
2. Did you _____ him throw the ball?
3. He _____ the strange man yesterday.
4. She has _____ that picture many times.
5. I do not think that they have _____ it.
6. He _____ that the child would be struck by the automobile.
7. The gentleman has not _____ the new automobile.
8. None so blind as those that will not _____.
9. I never _____ such a beautiful thing.
10. Now we shall _____ if he has spoken the truth.
11. I hope that I may _____ you tomorrow.
12. Have you _____ him anywhere?
13. Yes. I _____ him in the office.
14. I _____ him when he did it.
15. He _____ Mr. Jones a week ago.
16. We have _____ the book already.
17. I _____ a beautiful house before me.
18. I _____ something about it in the newspaper last night.
19. I _____ it, too. Have you _____ it, John?
20. No. I did not _____ it.
21. I _____ you last Wednesday at the party, but you did not _____ me.
22. I have _____ you somewhere before.
23. No. I don't believe you ever _____ me before.
24. I _____ your sister an hour ago, but I have not _____ your brother.

THE VERB, *GO*.

The pupil should *never* say or write "I have went" for "I have gone."

The verb, *Go*, has the following principal parts: *Go*; *Going*; *Went* (past); *Gone* (past participle).

EXERCISE 50.

Rewrite the sentences filling the blanks with the correct form of the verb *Go* in accordance with the above mentioned rules.

1. I _____ down town yesterday.
2. Did you _____ to the grocery store today?
3. Mary said they must have _____ an hour ago.
4. I believe they must have _____ to the theater.
5. He _____ to the mountains for a much needed rest.
6. Will he be _____ for a long time?
7. I am _____ to the mountains, too.
8. John has already _____ to the railroad station.
9. I thought that he _____ on the 9 o'clock train.
10. No. He _____ to town every day on the 8 o'clock train.
11. I shall _____ on that train tomorrow.
12. Mary has _____ home.
13. I _____ to the theater last night.
14. They have _____ to school.
15. Do you think that she _____ skating?
16. No. She _____ in the direction of the library.
17. I think she has _____ to borrow a new book.
18. Will you not _____ to the picnic with me?
19. I did not like the one I _____ to last year.
20. Harry is _____ to be there.
21. I thought he had _____ away for a week.
22. He has _____ for only a few days, and will be back for it.
23. Tell him they have _____ out.
24. They took their skates and _____ down towards the lake.

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 51.

Each pupil should take one sentence and correct it orally. The rule determining the choice of the word should also be given.

Write

1. The boy's mother has (written, wrote) an excuse for him.
2. She (wrote, write) that he has been sick in bed.
3. The book was (written, wrote) by Woodrow Wilson.
4. He (write, writes) about his experiences.
5. The pupils have (wrote, written) all their exercises.

Take

6. I have (taken, took) the examination.
7. Sam said he had not (took, taken) the medicine.
8. What medicine did you (take, took) for your cold?
9. I (took, take) the same medicine that John (took, take).
10. The thief has (took, taken) the jewels and run away.

Sing

11. I should like to know if Mr. Jones has (sung, sang).
12. Yes, Mr. Jones (sung, sang) the "Song of India."
13. They told me in the other room that he had not (sung, sang) yet.
14. The little bird (sung, sang) cheerily from the tree top.
15. The children (sung, sang) that song very well. I could not have (sung, sang) it any better myself.

Break

16. The little girl has (broke, broken) her doll.
17. There stood an old man (broke, broken) in health.
18. The boy had his leg (broken, broke).
19. You have (broke, broken) the bottle.
20. The little box has been (broke, broken) into many pieces.

Drink

21. He always spoke freely when he had (drunk, drank) freely.
22. Every day I (drank, drunk) a glass of milk to keep healthy.
23. Has he (drunk, drank) all the water yet?
24. No. But he (drank, drunk) most of it.

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 52.

Each pupil should take one sentence and correct it orally, at the same time giving the rule determining his choice.

Run

1. I (run, ran) down the street and picked up the ball.
2. Why do you (run, ran) so fast?
3. I have (run, ran) quickly in order to be the first to tell you.
4. John (run, ran) all the way to school this morning.
5. You have (run, ran) too fast. You should not (run, ran) so fast.

Give

6. She (gave, give) it to me to (give, gave) to you.
7. She should not have (given, gave) me this present.
8. I (give, gives) the apple to Harry. He (give, gives) it to me.
9. The teacher has (gave, given) me a book.
10. I (gave, give) that pen to him yesterday.

Begin

11. I (began, begun) the work a week ago.
12. I have (began, begun) to read that new novel.
13. They (began, begun) to run faster.
14. My mother has (begun, began) to mend my coat.
15. I begin to understand why you (began, begun) first.

Ring

16. I (rang, rung) the bell for order.
17. The bell has (rang, rung). We must keep quiet.
18. When the bell (rung, rang) we went home.
19. If the bells do not (ring, rang), will you (ring, rang) them.
20. Have the bells (rang, rung) yet?

Bring

21. I (brought, bring) my lunch to school today.
22. I (brought, bring) mine, too.
23. Have you (brought, bring) your books today?
24. Santa Claus (brought, bring) him some pretty presents.
25. He has not (brought, bring) any books to school today.

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 53.

Each pupil should take one sentence and correct it orally in class, at the same time giving the rule determining his choice.

Has Gone, Went

1. You should have (went, gone) right home.
2. The man (went, has went) past here an hour ago.
3. Why have you (went, gone) in swimming?
4. Has he (went, gone) to bed at this early hour?
5. I have (went, gone) down town and have returned.

Them or Their

6. I dislike to be the cause of (them, their) failing in their examinations.
7. The children had better pick up (them, their) things now.
8. I never imagined (their, them) doing anything else.
9. Can you let me have (them, those) pictures today?
10. Put (them, those) things in the automobile.

Than or From after Different

11. This animal is quite different (than, from) that one.
12. It is different (from, than) what I expected.
13. These flowers are different (than, from) those.
14. This book is different (than, from) that one.
15. Don't you think that this girl is a good deal different (than, from) her friend?

Its or It's

16. (It's, its) been a long time since I left you.
17. The bird seemed to love (it's, its) young.
18. I think (it's, its) a very exciting game.
19. The tree spread (it's, its) leafy branches across the road.
20. (It's, its) is the possessive form of the pronoun it.

As or Like

21. Did you do (like, as) I told you?
22. He looks just (like, as) his father did.
23. Why don't you do (as, like) she does?
24. I did not imagine you would do anything (as, like) that.
25. Of course the woman must have been insane to act (like, as) she did.

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 54.

Each pupil should take one sentence and correct it orally in class, at the same time giving the rule determining his choice.

Wear

1. The girl has (wore, worn) that dress to every dance.
2. You (hadn't ought, ought not) to have (wore, worn) it.
3. I have (wore, worn) this ring for many years.
4. Sailors have always (wore, worn) the same style of hat.
5. He (wore, worn) that same suit yesterday.

Tear

6. You have (tore, torn) your dress on that nail.
7. He has carelessly (tore, torn) the book.
8. The rugs have been (all) (tore, torn) (up) by that dog.
9. She (tore, torn) the letter into small pieces.
10. The machine has (tore, torn) a piece out of his coat.

Freeze

11. The water pipe is (all froze up, frozen).
12. Is the lake (froze up, frozen)?
13. The water (froze, frozen) in my radiator yesterday.
14. My fingers are nearly (froze off, frozen).
15. The lake has (froze over, frozen) during the night.

Throw

16. The man has (thrown, throwed) the ball.
17. Who (threw, throwed) it?
18. The ball was (throwed, thrown) very quickly.
19. He (throwed, threw) me the ball.
20. Somebody has (thrown, throwed) the ball to him.

What or That

21. This is the boat (what, that) I purchased.
22. The answer (what, that) you got, is right.
23. I have a book (what, that) has no cover.
24. It is the same picture (what, that) I was describing to you.
25. (What, which) is the matter over there?

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 55.

Each pupil should take one sentence and correct it orally in class, at the same time giving the rule determining his choice.

Adverb or Adjective

1. He did his work (good, well).
2. She feels (bad, badly) about it.
3. (Sure, surely) you can do it if you try.
4. She looks very (pretty, prettily) in her new dress.
5. They lived very (happy, happily) together.

Among or Between

6. There was an agreement (among, between) the four firms.
7. The prize money was divided equally (between, among) them.
8. I hope that there is an honest man (among, between) them.
9. That matter is a secret (among, between) ourselves.
10. A man stepped (between, among) (him, he) and (her, she).

Not Scarcely

11. I can not (scarcely) understand how he could do it.
12. I do not (scarcely) dare to think it was (she, her).
13. I have not (scarcely) had a wink of sleep all night long.
14. I have not (scarcely) learned how to run an automobile yet.
15. I can not (scarcely) believe what I see.

Double Negative.

16. I can't see it (nowhere, anywhere).
17. He doesn't want (nothing, anything).
18. She (ain't got, has) no book.
19. He (don't, does not) want to do (nothing, anything).
20. She never gave me (no, any) pencil.

From or Off.

21. Can I borrow a book (off, from) you?
22. No. You may not borrow anything (off, from) me.
23. He got a transfer (off, from) the conductor.
24. I got it (off, from) the teacher.
25. Try (and, to) get the lesson (off, from) him.

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 56.

Each pupil should take one sentence and correct it orally in class, at the same time giving the rule determining his choice.

Any or Any Other.

1. The birds of Brazil are more beautiful than (any, any other birds) in South America.
2. Science is the most interesting of (all, all other) studies.
3. The lion is the most ferocious of (all other, all) animals.
4. Our strawberry jam is better than (any, any other) jam.
5. The climate of Miami, Florida, is said to be the most delightful of (any, any other) town on the Atlantic coast.

Was or Were.

6. I wish I (was, were) at home.
7. If I (was, were) you, I should go.
8. I wish I (was, were) sure which is correct.
9. If I (were, was) King, I should do many kind things.
10. I wish I (was, were) going.

Comparative or Superlative.

11. He was the (wealthier, wealthiest) man of the two.
12. Which country has the (greater, greatest) population?
13. John is the (tallest, taller) of the two.
14. Which one of all these men is the (older, oldest)?
15. This dress is the (prettiest, prettier) of the two.

Nominative or Objective.

16. All have gone but you and (me, I).
17. You are as old as (she, her).
18. Do not let anything come between you and (he, him).
19. I do not think that you look like (he, him).
20. It is difficult to pick out the correct use of (he, him).

Had or Had Have.

21. If I (had, had have) known it, I should have gone.
22. If I (had have, had) seen you, I should have told her.
23. If I (had have, had) done it, I should have said so.
24. If I (had have, had) told him, he would have done it.
25. If I (had have, had) written you, would you have come?

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 57.

Each pupil should take one sentence and correct it orally in class, at the same time giving the rule determining his choice.

Most or Almost.

1. This is the room in which (most, almost) all of his pictures are hung.
2. I believe that we are (most, almost) there.
3. I go to my uncle's house (most, almost) every day.
4. A selfish man does (most, almost) as he pleases.
5. I think that you have given him (most, almost) enough.

Double Nominative.

6. Mother (she) told me to go down town.
7. That boy (he) told me to give this book to you.
8. My sister (she) wanted me to stay at home today.
9. The teacher (she) gave us a very long lesson to prepare.
10. The man (he) asked me where the City Hall is.

Ought, Had Ought.

11. I (had) ought to leave this house at once.
12. You (hadn't ought) (ought not) to have done it.
13. They (had) ought to go now if they want to catch the train.
14. You (had) ought to go see the doctor about it.
15. I (hadn't ought) (ought not) to do it.

Let or Let's.

16. (Let, let's) you and (I, me) look at the new house.
17. (Let, let's) you and (I, me) go.
18. (Let's, let) (us, we) go to the theater this evening.
19. (Let's, let) you and (me, I) play this game.
20. (Let's, let, (us, we) run over to the store.

Agreement of Tenses.

21. I intended to (go, have gone) last week.
22. I intended to (have told, tell) you long ago.
23. I had hoped to (have called, call) for you.
24. I should have liked to (do, have done) it.
25. I intended to (have given, give) you several problems.

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 58.

Each pupil should take one sentence and correct it orally in class, at the same time giving the rule determining his choice.

Ain't.

1. I (ain't, am not) going to the city today.
2. (Ain't you, are you not) coming with us to the picnic?
3. We (ain't, are not) doing (nothing, anything) this afternoon.
4. (Ain't they, are they) going to play baseball here?
5. He (ain't, is not) going to swim this morning.

Try And or Try To.

6. Try (and, to) do this difficult problem for me.
7. I wish you would try (and, to) do this work for me.
8. Will you please try (and, to) find the book I lost?
9. Please come here and try (and, to) help me finish this drawing.
10. Why do you not try (and, to) get that position?

Singular or Plural Adjective With "Kind."

11. I do not want (those, that) kind of flowers.
12. Do you like (this, these) kind of (pictures, picture)?
13. (Those, that) kind of people should be excluded.
14. (This, these) sort of deer are only found in Asia.
15. (That, those) sort of men (are, is) to be avoided.

Have or Have Got.

16. What have you (got) in that bag?
17. We have (got) a very good football team.
18. Have they (got) any newspapers in that store?
19. She has (got) her new hat on today.
20. What has he (got) in his coat pocket?

Learn or Teach.

21. I will (learn, teach) you not to do that any more.
22. Your mother should (teach, learn) you to do better than that.
23. The professor (taught, learned) him how to do the problem.
24. Mr. Jones ought to (learn, teach) you about the functions of the heart.
25. Don't you (learn, teach) about geography in school?

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 59.

Each pupil should take one sentence and correct it orally. The rule determining the choice of the word should also be given.

Double Negative.

1. I haven't (any, none) of (that, those) kind.
2. She hasn't (none, any) either.
3. You haven't (none, any) of those pencils.
4. Have you (none, any) at all?
5. No. I have (any, none).

Double Negative.

6. I don't want (none, any) like that.
7. Don't you want (none, any)?
8. He doesn't want (none, any) of those apples.
9. Haven't you (none, any) of those books?
10. She doesn't want (any, none) of that.

Ain't.

11. I (ain't, am not) going to town today.
12. He (isn't, ain't) doing anything now.
13. (Ain't you, are you not) going to the theater tonight?
14. (You're not, you ain't) going to tell the teacher, are you?
15. Mary (isn't, ain't) going to sing this evening.

Nominative or Objective.

16. Is it (she, her)?
17. No. It was (he, him) (who, whom) I spoke to you about.
18. (Isn't, ain't it) (he, him) that I met yesterday.
19. It was (me, I) that wrote on the blackboard.
20. It wasn't (me, I) who threw the ball.

Were or Was.

21. (Were, was) you going down town?
22. If I (was, were) you, I would do it.
23. I am sorry that I (was, were) out when you called.
24. Where (were, was) you this afternoon?
25. I saw you when you (were, was) driving your automobile.

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 60.

Each pupil should take one sentence and correct it orally by using the correct form of the verb indicated. The rule determining the choice of the word should also be given.

Eat.

1. I (eat)_____ my breakfast at eight o'clock this morning.
2. What did you (eat)_____ for breakfast?
3. I have already (eat)_____ my dinner.
4. What have you (eat)_____ for dinner?
5. I (eat)_____ roast beef with plenty of fresh vegetables.

See.

6. I (see)_____ your uncle yesterday.
7. I had not (see)_____ him for a long time.
8. I (see)_____ Douglas Fairbanks yesterday.
9. Have you (see)_____ Mary?
10. Yes. I (see)_____ her this afternoon.

Do.

11. I (do)_____ the very best I could.
12. The other children have (do)_____ it.
13. I (do)_____ all my lessons last night.
14. Why have you not (do)_____ better with the examination?
15. I (do)_____ all the work I knew how to do.

Blow.

16. The wind (blow)_____ the roof off the barn last night.
17. It must have (blow)_____ with great force.
18. After lighting his cigarette he (blow)_____ out the match.
19. Has the wind (blow)_____ out the fire?
20. The child (blow)_____ soap bubbles into the air.

Begin.

21. Have you (begin)_____ to do that work yet?
22. He (begin)_____ yesterday.
23. She has (begin)_____ to study her lessons.
24. How long ago did you (begin)_____?
25. She (begin)_____ to read that book a week ago.

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 61.

Each pupil should take one of the following sentences and correct it orally by using the correct form of the verb indicated. The rule determining the choice of the word should also be given.

Fly.

1. Last month this airplane (fly)_____ from Chicago to New York.
2. It has also (fly)_____ from New York to San Francisco.
3. I am surprised to hear that it (fly)_____ so far.
4. I think all the birds have (fly)_____ south for the winter.
5. I saw the bird as it (fly)_____ to its nest.

Catch.

6. Throw me the ball. I will (catch)_____ it.
7. That policeman (catch)_____ two thieves yesterday.
8. Has he ever (catch)_____ any before?
9. The man ran and (catch)_____ it.
10. I think that they have already (catch)_____ it.

Draw.

11. The boy has (draw)_____ a funny picture on the black-board.
12. I think that he (draw)_____ very well.
13. He (draw)_____ a better picture yesterday.
14. Has he ever (draw)_____ a picture like that one over there?
15. No. But he (draw)_____ a picture like this one last week.

Give.

16. Last week he (give)_____ the little boy ten cents.
17. Has he (give)_____ the boy anything this week?
18. I (give)_____ the book to him yesterday.
19. The teacher has (give)_____ me good advice in the matter.
20. It has been a long time since I (give)_____ that to you.

Hurt.

21. Has he (hurt)_____ himself?
22. I do not believe that he was (hurt)_____.
23. An automobile knocked him down and (hurt)_____ his leg.
24. I am sorry to hear that he has (hurt)_____ his leg.
25. He was not (hurt)_____ seriously.

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 62.

Each pupil should take one of the following sentences and correct it orally by using the correct form of the verb indicated. The rule determining the choice of the word should also be given.

Swim.

1. How fast have you ever (swim)_____?
2. Last summer I (swim)_____ fifty yards in thirty seconds.
3. Do you like to (swim)_____?
4. I have never (swim)_____ very far.
5. My brother (swim)_____ a mile last year.

Come.

6. The man (come)_____ into the room and looked for the papers.
7. Has he (come)_____ back again?
8. He (come)_____ last night but I did not see him.
9. Why do you think he (come)_____?
10. He has (come)_____ to ask for the money.

Steal.

11. I saw the boy (steal)_____ the money.
12. He (steal)_____ it yesterday.
13. Why has he (steal)_____ the money?
14. He has been arrested for (steal)_____ it.
15. The things were (steal)_____ last night.

Drown.

16. The boy had (swim)_____ out into the deep water and had (drown)_____.
17. He (drown)_____ before help could reach him.
18. I saw him as he (drown)_____ but could not aid him.
19. He fell through the ice and was (drown)_____.
20. Do not swim out into the deep water or you may (drown).

Ride.

21. I (ride)_____ down town last night in the car.
22. Have you ever (ride)_____ in a Ford?
23. I (ride)_____ in one last summer.
24. She has (ride)_____ that horse a great deal.
25. She (ride)_____ over many rough roads last week.

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 63.

Each pupil should take one sentence and correct it orally. The rule determining the choice of the word should also be given.

In or Into.

1. He put his hand (in, into) his pocket.
2. The teacher walked (in, into) the room at that moment.
3. The boy dove (in, into) the water.
4. The man lives (in, into) Chicago.
5. She had no money to put in (in, into) the box.

Behind or In Back of.

6. Mary stood (behind, in back of) me.
7. The tall boy stood just (back of, in back of) me.
8. John sat (behind, in back of) me.
9. The barn stood just (back of, in back of) the big house.
10. Why do you want to sit (behind, in back of) me?

At the Back Of or In Back Of.

11. Please sit (at the back of, in back of) the room.
12. John stood (in front of, at the front of) the room.
13. William did not like to stand (at the back of, in back of) the room.
14. Why are you sitting (at the back of, in back of) the room?
15. I was told to sit (in the back of, at the back of) the room.

A or An.

16. Give me (a, an) apple.
17. (A, An) adjective is usually used with (a, an) noun or (a, an) pronoun to limit or define it.
18. (A, An) eye for (an, a) eye was the ancient law.
19. He saw (an, a) Indian not far away.
20. (A, An) old man came limping down the street.

Adjective or Adverb.

21. I arrived (safe, safely) at my house.
22. The beautiful flowers smelled (sweet, sweetly).
23. I don't feel (good, well) today.
24. I did (good, well) in my studies last month.
25. Drive (slow, slowly) on this street.

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 64.

Each pupil should take one of the following sentences and correct it orally by using the correct form of the verb indicated. The rule determining the choice of the word should also be given.

Burst.

1. The water pipe (burst)_____ last night.
2. Do not overexert yourself or you may (burst)_____ a blood vessel.
3. The bottle has (burst)_____.
4. Are you sure it has (burst)_____?
5. The explosion (burst)_____ everything to pieces last night.

Spring.

6. The lion crouched and (spring)_____ on its victim.
7. The mouse has (spring)_____ the trap.
8. I saw the deer as he (spring)_____ over the top of the fence.
9. New hope (spring)_____ eternal in the human breast.
10. The goat has (spring)_____ over the wall.

Buy.

11. Have you (buy)_____ any new books?
12. I (buy)_____ all my books direct from the publishers.
13. I (buy)_____ mine yesterday at the bookstore.
14. I have just (buy)_____ a new suit.
15. Mary (buy)_____ a new hat last week.

Drive.

16. Can you (drive)_____ (a, an) automobile?
17. I (drive)_____ one all last summer.
18. I have (drive)_____ several different kinds of automobiles.
19. We (drive)_____ all the way to Chicago last summer.
20. The horse has been (drive)_____ too far.

See.

21. I (see)_____ the man when he (do)_____ it.
22. He (see)_____ the man when he had finished.
23. Have you (see)_____ John this morning?
24. I (see)_____ him about an hour ago.
25. Where have you (see)_____ him?

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 65.

The following blank spaces have been provided so that the teacher may supply some of her own sentences for extra drill in some particular usage.

- 1.
- 2.
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- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
- 22.
- 23.
- 24.
- 25.

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH.

EXERCISE 66.

The following blank spaces have been provided so that the teacher may supply some of her own sentences for extra drill in some particular usage.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
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FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH

EXERCISE 67.

The following blank spaces have been provided so that the teacher may supply some of her own sentences for extra drill in some particular usage.

- 1.
- 2.
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- 25.

FOR ORAL DRILL IN THE CORRECT USE OF ENGLISH

EXERCISE 68.

The following blank spaces have been provided so that the teacher may supply some of her own sentences for extra drill in some particular usage.

- 1.
- 2.
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- 23.
- 24.
- 25.

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
arise	arose	arisen
am (be)	was	been
awake	awoke, awaked	awaked
beat	beat	beaten
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cling	clung	clung
come	came	come
creep	crept	crept
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug, digged	dug, digged
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forsake	forsook	forsaken

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
hang	hanged	hanged
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt, kneeled	knelt, kneeled
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lie	lay	lain
light	lighted, lit	lighted, lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
shoe	shod	shod
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
slay	slew	slain
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slidden, slid
sling	slung	slung
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
speed	sped	sped
spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilled, spilt	spilled, spilt
spin	spun	spun
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
stay	stayed, staid	stayed, staid
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
strew	strewed	strewn
stride	strode	stridden
strike	struck	struck, stricken
string	strung	strung
strive	strove	striven
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake	woke, waked	woke, waked
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Oct. 2006

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